

CITY BUY BELMONT TUNNEL?

NEGOTIATIONS TO THAT END ARE NOW UNDER WAY.

Everything Ready to Begin Operations, but Belmont Interests Won't Move Until Legal Tangle Is Removed—When to Sell Out to City and Then Rent It.

The tangle in the Belmont tunnel situation will in all likelihood be straightened out by the purchase of the tunnel by the city from the Belmont interests. Preliminary negotiations have been begun by President Shonts of the Interborough company and some of the heads of the city government. Informal conferences on the matter have been held also between Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Rapid Transit, and representatives of the company. Mr. Lewis and Corporation Counsel Pendleton also have talked over the advisability of the purchase of the tunnel by the city.

The tunnel is a shallow, the rolling stock is on hand and the fact that it is ready for operation to-day, but August Belmont and his colleagues do not intend to run trains until they know just where they stand.

When the Legislature granted the charter for the building of the tunnel to the New York and Long Island Tunnel Company it was provided that the tunnel should be completed by December 31, 1906. After part of the work had been done the task was abandoned and about three years ago August Belmont bought up the interests of the old company and started to finish the job.

His right to purchase the charter was contested by the city on the ground that all the powers granted to the old company had become invalidated because the company had ceased practically to exist for several years. It was contended also that under the new rapid transit law it was necessary for Mr. Belmont to apply to the city for a franchise to operate the tunnel.

Mr. Belmont went ahead with the work, however, and although his contractors used the utmost efforts to get the tunnel completed before the last day of 1906 they were unable to do so. The legal authorities of the city asserted that the failure to finish the tunnel within the time specified in the original charter also invalidated it.

The courts through which the case has been carried so far have held that while the franchise purchased by Mr. Belmont and his associates was a good one the New York and Long Island company went out of corporate existence on December 31, 1906. Anticipating that some device of this kind might be handed down, the Belmont interests before the close of that year transferred the franchise and other rights belonging to the old company to a group of trustees, the city denies the legality of the transfer and that is the situation which now exists.

Mr. Belmont and his colleagues refuse to apply for a franchise to operate a tunnel, they built with their own money and the city authorities declare that these men have no legal right to the tunnel, while he does not claim the tunnel, but it does contend that Mr. Belmont cannot operate it without a franchise and yearly payments to the city.

In order to put an end to the difficulty Mr. Belmont offered a short time ago to sell the tunnel to the city and then have the privilege of operating it for a term of years at a rental to be fixed by the Board of Rapid Transit. The tunnel has been constructed for the running through it of the cars of the Belmont subway lines in Queens.

Mr. Belmont intended to charge his trolley passengers an extra cent for traveling through the tunnel, but Mr. Lewis said yesterday that the city would never agree to buy the tunnel unless the Belmont company consented to the fact that it would not charge an additional fare. Mr. Lewis said also that the city would not, should it decide to buy, pay more than the verified actual cost of the construction of the tunnel.

Chairman Wilcox of the Public Service Commission said yesterday that while he was aware that negotiations were being carried on between the Interborough company and the city government the commission had not been asked to take any part in them.

The Public Service Commission at a meeting yesterday afternoon decided that George S. Coleman, its chief counsel, stating that his department had obtained all the necessary consents from property owners for the building of additional lines in the subway from Ninety-sixth street to 103d street. This means that the work of extending the subway between these points can be begun at once.

The work authorized by the old rapid transit board and the Board of Estimate has already appropriated the money which was appropriated by the old board. The work authorized by the old board will be the cost of the work. This is the first time in subway building in Manhattan when the consent of enough property owners has been secured to obviate the necessity of an appeal to the Appellate Division for the appointment of a commission.

ASSETS MULHOLLAND OFFERS

Estimated to Be Worth Maybe \$175,000, Against His \$200,000 of Debts.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 8.—Despite the fact that he has bonds and stocks and other alleged security to the amount of more than \$200,000, it is regarded as certain by a United States official in position to know that the creditors of John Mulholland, the broker and money lender, who filed a petition in bankruptcy here yesterday, will realize less than \$175,000 on their claims, amounting to about \$200,000. Many of the securities, according to the official, are absolutely worthless.

New York claimants scheduled are Mrs. Irene Mulholland, supposed to be a relative of the bankrupt, whose address is given as Broadway and Fifty-fifth street, and Peter E. Malstrom, of 20 Nassau street. Malstrom's claim is for \$10,000.

Mulholland scheduled among his assets stock in the International Finance and Development Company of New York to the amount of \$217,000 and bills receivable which he says are worth \$250,000. These bills receivable are marked "active," "in suspense" and "inactive." Referee in Bankruptcy Walter J. Grant thinks they are all inactive, regarding them as absolutely worthless.

Mulholland also lists \$177,000 of the stock of the American Mineral Water Machine Company, which is a part of his assets and casually mentions negotiable stocks and bonds which he lists at a million and a quarter.

STATE TO SEE TROLLEY ROAD.

Engineer Says White Plains Line Is Operating Without Permission.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—State Engineer Skeels has asked Attorney-General Jackson to proceed in court against the White Plains and Mamaroneck Railroad Company to prevent its operation of a trolley line extending seven miles from Tarrytown to White Plains.

The State Engineer says the railroad failed to get the consent of the State to operate the road. The new highway law provides that before a railroad may be built legally along a road which has been improved by the State under the good roads law, the consent of the State Engineer must be obtained. It is said that the new line is built on one of the so-called State roads, the switches reaching into the main road.

The road is operated by the Union Railway interests.

YOUNG BROKER A SUICIDE.

Henry N. Whitney's Son, Charles W., Ends His Life With a Pistol.

Charles Wadsworth Whitney, the son of Henry Norris Whitney, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at his home, 258 West Seventy-second street. He did not join other members of his family at breakfast and his uncle and a maid went to his room, to find the young man lying on his left side with a revolver in his right hand and a bullet wound in his right temple. He was quite dead.

The young man was a member of the brokerage firm of H. N. Whitney & Sons, who have offices at 15 Broad street and 381 Madison avenue. The latter place is a branch, of which Charles W. Whitney was in charge from July, 1901, when the firm was organized, until last summer. According to his family, he suffered from neurasthenia. He had a sunstroke last summer, and was advised by Dr. Magnus T. Hopper of Brooklyn, the family doctor, to go to Glen Cove, where Howard F. Whitney, a brother, has a country place. There he was treated by Dr. W. H. Fabianus. He did not improve materially and upon returning to town later in the year he was advised by a specialist in nervous diseases to go to Dr. J. H. Cooley's sanitarium in Plainfield.

He was treated by several doctors, including Dr. Arnold Snow and Dr. Hopper. He returned from Plainfield, without any change in his condition, in the early part of last September and remained at home until after the death of his mother on September 20. Then he became worse and was advised to return to Plainfield. He did so, but before going informed Dr. Hopper that as he did not seem to get better and could not sleep he had no particular desire to live longer.

He came back from Plainfield on Tuesday evening. His uncle, who has a room on the floor below, heard about midnight a noise in the room above, as if some one had knocked over a chair.

Young Whitney had no active part in the affairs of the firm for the better part of a year. In his room were many pictures of actresses, not signed, and a large plaster group of the Florida Sextet. The young man was a graduate of Princeton and a member of the Racquet and Tennis Club.

The firm of Henry N. Whitney & Sons is an old one. Originally it was Drew & Robinson and had charge of the Vanderbilt interests. Later it became Chase & Adams. Henry N. Whitney was a brother-in-law to William H. Vanderbilt and the firm continued in charge of Vanderbilt interests after the new partnership of Henry N. Whitney & Sons was established in 1901. The new partnership terminates in July, 1911. Besides Henry N. Whitney, Howard F. Whitney and Arthur E. Whitney, the latter a partner, Henry L. Maxwell of Brooklyn.

GATLING GUNS GUARD TOBACCO.

Lexington an Armed Camp—Other Kentucky Towns Ask State's Aid.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 8.—Two gatling guns and about 100 men are guarding the six big tobacco warehouses here to-night in anticipation of a visit of the night riders. The two gatling guns arrived from the arsenal at Frankfort at 6 o'clock and were hauled into position, one to guard the south and the other the north approach to the warehouse district.

A committee of citizens went to Frankfort and had a consultation with Adj. Gen. Johnston and Gov. Wilson. They requested that the gatling guns, Gov. Wilson would not order out the militia, but gave permission for the citizens to use the guns. The committee was sworn in as deputy sheriffs and assigned to man the guns and to guard duty.

All the roads leading into Lexington are guarded and outposts have been placed along the tobacco warehouse district. It is believed that it will be impossible not only for the night riders to get into the city, but for individual members of the gang to slip into town and set fire to the houses. Every street in the vicinity of the warehouses is lined with armed men. The tobacco is thought that the big tobacco pool is crumbling and that the pool to be broken up.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 8.—Gatling guns are to be used against the night riders and troops have been put on guard at Buchanan, Ky. Lexington and Flemingsburg were here today to see Gov. Wilson and report on the situation. The Lexington gun was shipped from Louisville to Lexington and there is one ready for use at Hopkinsville.

Gov. Wilson of Bowling Green to-night put thirty special police about the four tobacco warehouses in that city. The officers are armed with repeating rifles.

TAFT IN NEW YORK TO-DAY.

Will Speak in Cooper Union to People's Forum on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Secretary Taft will go to New York to-morrow afternoon and will remain there until Sunday night, when he will return to Washington. On the following Tuesday night he will deliver an address before the People's Forum in Cooper Union. Mr. Taft is expected to make a dinner in honor of Secretary Taft. Mr. Taft will be the guest of his brother, Henry W. Taft.

A considerable political significance is being attached here to the fact that the sixteen Republican members of the Ohio delegation in the House of Representatives will give a dinner in honor of Secretary Taft. Mr. Taft is friendly to Senator Foraker will attend also.

ROOSEVELT CLUB FOR HUGHES.

Brooklyn Republicans Indorse the Governor for the Presidency.

The Theodore Roosevelt Club of the Eighteenth Assembly district in Brooklyn at its monthly reunion on Tuesday night adopted a resolution endorsing Gov. Hughes for the Presidential nomination. A. Squires, who presented the resolution, said that he believed in the Governor. He said that he was a man who could carry New York State, and that Gov. Hughes was the man. He also said that he believed in the Governor. He said that he was a man who could carry New York State, and that Gov. Hughes was the man. He also said that he believed in the Governor.

The Weather.

The storm which originated in the Gulf of Mexico and passed over northern New England, with snow and rain, and cold in New York and New Jersey, followed by clearing and cold to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh west to north-west winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, snow flurries, followed by clearing and cold to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh west to north-west winds.

For western New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair to-day, except snow flurries in the Lake region; cold to-morrow; increasing cloudiness and snow.

HEINZE LOSES HIS BANK STOCK

AND A MILLION OR SO WITH IT, WHICH EDWIN GOULD GETS.

Mercantile in Gould's Hands Again—Eliminated Bank President New Meditates Suing Morse for Losses When Somebody Sold Out on United Copper Pool.

Out in Butte, Mon., Fritz Augustus Heinze is proverbially dejected. When his fight with the Amalgamated Copper Company was at its bitterest and no signs of his subsequent victory were apparent Thomas M. Hodgson, of the State Savings Bank of Butte, now one of his enemies, but at that time a friend, said: "If Gus and a duck had gone down on the bank alone together the duck would probably have been drowned, but Gus would have come up with a grin and a chrysanthemum in his buttonhole."

He always wears a silk hat now, a thing he never did until he turned against him in October. Yesterday was probably as trying a day as Mr. Heinze has ever gone through, yet at the end of it he bobbed up at the Waldorf, as he usually does about a o'clock in the evening, and talked with his friends as cheerfully as ever. In addition to being arraigned before Judge Chatfield on the serious charge of overcertification he was completely defeated in a deal in which "he has been, since the election," one of his most cherished hopes to succeed in order to make a start toward regaining his prestige.

After bending every effort to raise the \$2,000,000 and more which was necessary to take up a loan made from Edwin Gould and staying up late Tuesday night he was forced to default. After a long session yesterday morning in the office of William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for Mr. Gould, it was announced that a settlement had been made by which all the collateral for the loan, consisting of between 8,000 and 10,000 shares of Mercantile National Bank stock, should revert to Mr. Gould. It is understood also that Mr. Heinze had also to give additional consideration in order to bring about this settlement, and at present market quotations the stock does not cover the loan.

As forecasted in THE SUN two days ago this puts the Gould interests, which were in control before Mr. Heinze and his associates made their invasion of the banking system last year, back as the dominating influence in the bank shares. The annual meeting on January 14 directors in sympathy with Mr. Gould will be elected. Seth M. Milliken, who went in as president of the bank, that time when he was a habitué of a man of Mr. Gould's selection.

Mr. Cromwell said that the settlement involved no other considerations except the loan itself.

"We have come to an agreement on this point only," he said, "and we are not bound in any way to our future action on the action of the bank about any balances. Mr. Heinze may owe it. Both sides are free to make their own arrangements and are in my office at this moment."

The failure of Mr. Heinze to take up his loan means a loss to him of probably \$1,000,000. When he bought the Mercantile Bank shares from Mr. Gould the price was \$25 a share. Of this amount he paid \$50 a share cash or about \$500,000. He was to pay the balance of \$25 a share in shares of the bank stock. He gave his note, secured by the shares themselves, for about \$2,500,000. At the time the bank shares were worth not more than 125, which would give the block a value of only about \$1,000,000. Mr. Heinze probably had to pay \$500,000, the difference between the \$2,500,000 and the \$2,000,000 value of the shares.

There was a rumor current yesterday that Mr. Heinze was to bring suit against his former associates to recover an amount said to be more than \$2,000,000, representing Mr. Heinze's loss through Mr. Morse's alleged selling out in the United Copper pool which tempted to corner the stock. Mr. Morse denied any knowledge of a suit, and Edward Lauterbach, Mr. Morse's counsel, said that no action had been brought yet. It was learned, however, that Mr. Heinze was considering the matter very seriously and that some development would occur within a day or two.

Mr. Morse said incidentally that he still owned his original \$2,500,000 note, which the bank stock and had no intention of selling out.

HEINZE PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Says He Will Leave the City for Montana After His Trial.

F. Augustus Heinze, against whom an indictment for misdemeanor was found on Tuesday by the Federal Grand Jury for the overcertification of fifteen checks drawn by Otto Heinze & Co. on the Mercantile National Bank, appeared before Judge Chatfield in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday forenoon and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Heinze was accompanied to the bar by his counsel, Edward Lauterbach.

Mr. Lauterbach said that he would waive the reading of the indictment and that his client pleaded not guilty with leave to withdraw the plea at any time. Through the courtesy of District Attorney Stimson it had been agreed, Mr. Lauterbach said, that Mr. Heinze should have until January 20 for further pleading. Mr. Heinze acquiesced in the arrangement and ordered Mr. Heinze to appear at 10:30 A. M. on that day.

Mr. Lauterbach asked leave of the Court to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. He thought he had the right to do so, but the Court was not in the habit of granting such a request.

"You can make it still stronger," said Judge Chatfield, implying that no one was allowed to do such a thing. District Attorney Stimson took Mr. Lauterbach aside and told him that he had been kept, nor was it the custom to do so in the Federal Grand Jury's proceedings. "A custom more honored in the breach than in the observance," remarked Mr. Lauterbach.

Mr. Heinze declined to make any statement when he left the court room other than to say that he would not leave the city before his trial, but after it was ended he would probably go to Montana.

A statement was given out by the United States District Attorney's office to the effect that other indictments of certain directors of the Mercantile National Bank with whose knowledge and consent the former president certified his brother's checks might follow Mr. Heinze's trial. The Federal Grand Jury has a statutory maximum, although punishable by \$5,000 fine and five years imprisonment.

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BRYAN INVENTS NEW NAMES

CALLS REPUBLICANS THE PARTY OF "THE ARISTOCRATS"

And the Democracy "The Other 90,000." "000"—Declares the Former See Every Measure of Law and Policy From Plutocracy's Viewpoint—Harmony at Dinner.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—William Jennings Bryan was hailed as the next President of the United States by 800 riotously happy Democrats at the Jackson day banquet of the Jefferson Club at the Auditorium Hotel to-night.

Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic national committeeman from Illinois, was not present.

President Roosevelt was lauded in the speeches as the man who had "appropriated the Bryan platforms and made them popular with the people."

All of the speakers pleaded for harmony. They urged upon Democrats of all factions to forget the past and unite once again under the banners of Jefferson and Jackson for what they conceived to be approaching for a certainty—a national triumph under the leadership of the "matchless Bryan."

For five hours Mr. Bryan was worshipped as a hero. The assembly rose as one man when he stood up to speak and cheered for five minutes. Handkerchiefs were waved, men leaped on chairs and yelled frantically while an orchestra played "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Mr. Bryan brought but one new idea with him this trip. It was a new name for the Democratic party was "the other 90,000."

The speaker was perhaps one of the most remarkable he has delivered since he became a national character because of what he did not say. He offered no remedies for the ills of the country, no plan of action, no benediction and threatening American institutions. He contented himself with generalities and an eloquent contrast of the Republican and the Democratic ideas of government.

Mr. Bryan said in part:

"I am democratic in the same sense that the aristocrat is aristocratic. Both are believed in the people, both in their right to self-government and in their capacity for self-government. And what is of no less importance, both considered society and society's needs from the democratic standpoint, that is, from the standpoint of the interests of the whole people."

On this day when we meet in memory of the four men who have been considered the founders of the party, let us ask ourselves, what is the question, namely, from what standpoint shall we look at society?

The aristocrat looks at society as an organization suspended from the top, the democrat considers society as a structure built from the bottom.

The Republican leaders—I do not mean the comparatively few reform Republicans, but those who dominate the party's policy in the House and in the Senate—these look at society from the aristocratic standpoint, and therefore, come out this morning with a declaration that an amicable solution is probable.

Heretofore the *Matin*, refraining from editorial expression, has put forward alarmist indications in its news despatches, sometimes prefaced by local introductions. To-day it publishes conspicuously an article of editorial origin quoting President Roosevelt as declaring that everything will settle itself, the implication being that it will do so amicably.

The paper says that besides Count Hayashi's despatch, which was called to THE SUN on Wednesday, the *Matin* is able to place before the public a declaration made by President Roosevelt to a member of the Washington diplomatic corps within two days that between America and Japan everything will arrange itself satisfactorily.

It declares that the sympathy of the Government and the press and public opinion here are for the American nation, calling to witness the fact that, as the *Matin* characterizes as extraordinary an article appearing in a Washington paper stating that France is urging the Japanese to war.

To-day's London Times in a Paris despatch associates THE SUN with the Washington Post in connection with the Japanese-American disputes, using an adjective which is mendacious as regards THE SUN. It declares that the articles as Francophobe and quotes the *Figaro*'s article of yesterday, which was called to THE SUN, as showing, in the words of the *Times*, that France is not waiting with impatience for the destruction of the American fleet, a statement which is nowhere made except in the *Times*.

To-day's *Figaro*, however, begins its Tokio letter with the statement that for some time people have been pleased in France to announce a Japanese-American war as near, and that the writer himself, leaving Paris two months ago, believed so also. He adds that a month's residence in Japan has convinced him that there will not be any war, if only for the reason that, aside from being busy recuperating her strength, Japan is occupying herself prominently with preparations to step in and take control of China at the death of the Dowager Empress, Japan thinking that at that time the Mikadonal regime may well supplant the Manchu dynasty and Japan will place herself between China and the nations of Europe.

To-day's *Journal des Debats*, in an article entitled "Hypothesis of the Conflict," says that while the American ships are superior to the Japanese discipline and devotion of the Japanese are so much finer that the immediate triumph of the Japanese fleet could be expected.

Afternoon papers yesterday quoted Prof. Jacques Flach of the College of France, from 1902 to 1904, in his class lectures, prophesied the Russo-Japanese conflict, and who has made a study of the Japanese question, as declaring on the same grounds as those he advanced prior to the Russian war, that a Japanese-American conflict is imminent.

DUCKWORTH CLUB FOR HARMON.

Ohio's Old Democratic Organization Thews His Boon for Presidential Nomination.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—At the Jackson day banquet of the Duckworth Club here to-night the candidacy of Judson Harmon of this city for the Democratic nomination for President was boomed. Harmon was to have been the chief speaker of the occasion, but he was called to New York. A letter from him was read congratulating the club and predicting a Democratic victory in the coming Presidential contest.

The members gave three cheers "for Judson Harmon, the next President of the United States." The speakers, for local attorneys and judges, spoke of Harmon as the only man who could lead the party to victory. The Duckworth Club is the largest Democratic club in the State and the oldest.

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PARIS ALL FOR PEACE NOW

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT QUOTED AS EXPECTING SETTLEMENT.

The "Matin" Which Has Been Hinting at War With Japan, Now Says That French Public Opinion Is Friendly to America—Japanese Plans Centred on China.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Following the recent gloomy statement of the imperial finances in the Reichstag, Prussia's representatives had to listen to-day to a pessimistic budget speech by Baron von Rheinbaben, Prussian Minister of Finance, in the Landtag. He not only announced that the estimated surplus of nearly \$10,000,000 to Easter, 1907, had been whittled to \$3,750,000, but predicted a deficit in 1908 of \$11,250,000.

The representatives listened in unhappy silence while the Minister warned them that the ebb in commercial and industrial prosperity which began in 1907 was likely to continue in 1908. After citing the decrease in the profits of the State railways and the State iron and coal mines and the high bank rate as being among the chief causes of the deficit, Baron von Rheinbaben deplored a serious factor in the Prussian financial situation.

There had grown up, he said, an increase of extravagance among private persons as well as among public bodies, which could not be altogether justified by pleading that improvement in the standard of living normally accompanies a period of prosperous trade. He noticed regretfully increased love of expenditure which could not be reconciled with the old Prussian tradition of stern economy and self-denial.

He believed there was an increased tendency to live beyond one's income, a tendency which was shown especially in municipal life. If the municipalities, the Minister said, continue to work with ever increasing debts, he really did not know what they would come to.

AGITATOR AGAIN QUITS MUNICIPLE.

Behner of Trolley Men's Union Leaves Town Rather Than Be Locked Up.

MUNICIPAL, Ind., Jan. 8.—A. L. Behner, vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, who was asked to leave the city three days ago, returned this morning and was met at the train by officers, who arrested him and took him to the police station.

Mayor Gutrie was called. In a talk with Behner he said he did not wish to use force, but that Behner must leave Muncie and stay away till the strike is settled.

Capt. Boyle of the militia also visited the prisoner and told him it would be better for him to leave before he was locked up and sent to a hotel and later left the city.

The police have traced the authorship of two inflammatory circulars to Behner. Thousands of the first issues were distributed, but the second circular was discovered just as it was being printed and was confiscated and the type scattered. In one of the circulars the men among the street cars were declared to be "worse than thieves."

Acts of violence were reported at Marion, La., where the men of the Company were stoned at Gas City late last night and several passengers were injured. Every window in one car was broken and a woman was hit on the head with a stone and badly injured.

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SUMMER HOTEL INSPECTION.

Some of Them Are Not in Good Sanitary Condition.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—State Health Commissioner Porter, in the bulletin of his department issued to-day, announces the result of a month's inspection of summer resort hotels and boarding houses in the Adirondack and Long Island. Of sixty-four separate hotels and boarding houses inspected, none of which is mentioned by name, forty were found to be above reproach as to water supply, plumbing and methods of sewage disposal.

The remaining twenty-four showed undesirable conditions in these lines and some were badly kept; had dirty kitchens and outbuildings generally unclean. "These cases have been taken up by correspondence with the proprietors and requests made that the particular offence charged against the hotel be remedied before the opening of the next season. If at that time it is found that the remedies advised have not been adopted the department will see to it that the public is informed."

DROWNED IN ALE.

Two Bodies Found Submerged in Fluid From Collapsed Brewery's Vats.

The bodies of James Kernan and Peter Hagan were found in the debris in Flanagan, N.Y., a brewery yesterday. It was not known that Kernan was one of the victims of Tuesday's collapse until his body was found. The body of Robert Hagan, who was supposed to have lost his life also, has not been recovered.

Kernan and Hagan lay on the cellar floor under four feet of ale from broken tanks. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon made an autopsy on Hagan's body and found that although the man's neck was broken by falling timbers he had died from drowning.

CONNERS TALKS WITH HILL.

In Albany—Then Heads for Democratic Quarters Here.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—William J. Conners, chairman of the Democratic State committee, was in Albany making one of his periodical visits yesterday and to-day. Aside from his usual talks with Democratic State officials, Chairman Conners to-day had a long visit with David B. Hill, which both refused to discuss. Mr. Conners went on to New York city to-night.

GLOOMY PRUSSIAN FINANCES.

Deficit Expected in 1908—Minister Censures Extravagant Living.

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